REGISTERED No. 61—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,385.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1872. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
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Nine lines Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship AREAL, 1,781 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd November 1872, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	Nov. 1872.	Leave Colombo	Nov. 11
„ Carwar	2	„ Calicut	12
„ Mangalore	5	„ Tellicherry	13
„ Cannanore	6	„ Pondicherry	16
„ Tellicherry	7	„ Madras	18
„ Calicut	7	„ Vizagapatam	21
„ Beypore	8	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Cochin	9	„ Coconada	23
„ Alleppy	9	„ False Point	23
„ Tuticorin	10	Arrive CALCUTTA	25

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the N. Tellicherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Pax engers for Calicut may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Passengers Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUA DEL, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th October 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Oct. 1872.	Leave BUSREH	Nov. 1872
Arrive Kurrachee	28	Arrive Fao	13
„ Gwadur	30	„ Bushire	15
	Nov	„ Fahrein	19
„ Muscat	1	„ Linga	20
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bunder Abbas	22
„ Linga	5	„ Muscat	24
„ Bushire	7	„ Gwadur	26
„ Fahrein	10	„ Kurrachee	28
„ BUSREH	10	„ BOMBAY	Dec. 2

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,03 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Mayne, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st November 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, will despatch an extra Steamer every alternate THURSDAY to Malabar Coast. The following are the Ports at which the Steamer will call :—

Leave Bombay	31st Oct.	Leave Alleppy	6th Nov.
„ Ratnagherry	1st Nov.	„ Cochin	6th „
„ Beypore	1st „	„ Tuticorin	7th „
„ Virgoria	1st „	„ Calicut	7th „
„ Goa	2nd „	„ Tellicherry	7th „
„ Carwar	2nd „	„ Cannanore	7th „
„ Compta	2nd „	„ Mangalore	8th „
„ Mangalore	3rd „	„ Compta	9th „
„ Cannanore	4th „	„ Carwar	9th „
„ Tellicherry	4th „	„ Goa	9th „
„ Calicut	4th „	„ Virgoria	10 h „
„ Beypore	4th „	„ Malwan	10 h „
„ Cochin	5th „	„ Ratnagherry	10 h „
Arrive Alleppy	5th „	Arrive BOMBAY	11th „

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander Hawkins, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 31st October 1872, at Noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	...	...	...	...	„ 3 8
Third Class	...	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Horses	...	...	...	...	„ 4 0
Carriages	...	...	...	...	„ 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Imperial Mail Steamer VESTA, 3,08 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th November. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	L. Class.	H. Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45-0	£35	£19-0
To Port Said	£.3-6	£23	£14-6
To Suez	£31-8	£22	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

Cargo taken for Alexandria, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Medows Street, 12th October 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and LEGHORN for BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£7
Suez	28	20	8
Port Said	28	24	9
Alexandria	29	25	9-0
Messina	30	26	14
Naples	30	26	14
Leghorn	30	26	14
Genoa	30	26	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	32	28	14-10

Including Wine. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents of Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. RIGA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Riga.

Bombay, 17th October 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 21st proximo, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,883 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain R. T. BURDAS, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 22nd October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. HYDASPES, (2,083 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain J. M. ROGERS, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 19th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8.30 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8.30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per SIR WALTER SCOTT, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to produce their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective GOODS without delay; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, at their risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain PRINCE will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the Ship Sir Walter Scott.

Bombay, 15th October 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHA HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE IN THE SECOND DIVISION TARR KHUDDUP STREET, THROUGH THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Premises, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 21st day of October, at 4 P.M. at the instance of the Mortgagee, Esmail Samoo and Allarukia Arab, on account and other look of E-mail bin Soobaroo Mon , the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an Instrument of Mortgage bearing date the 19th day of April 1870, the landed property hereunder described namely :

All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon a piece or parcel of land or ground, situate in the Second Dhoo Tarr Khuddup Street, taking to the North side of the Esmail Mulla, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,890 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Ground-rent under No. 1,578 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9, and bounded on or towards the east by the house of Dhoogroo Gondjee and others, on the west by the house of Ibrahim Bowji Ameskeer, on the north by the said Esmail Mulla, and on the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, reference may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Glass Crockery and Plateware, Cottage Pian-forte, a Four-seated Open Carriage with glass windows a strong Sad-trotting Bay Australian Horse, &c., at the Odd Bungalow, Colaba.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-named sed place, all the Household Furniture, &c., the property of DR. J. C. HALSBERG, Staff Surgeon (Retiring Pension List), inclusive comprising Household ware, Linen, Tea and Dessert sets, Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg and Pickle frames, Knives, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks, Ice Pitcher, &c., Table Cutlery, Camp, Dining Tables, Side Board, Screens, Arm Chairs, Hanging and Tea Lamps, Conversation and Rocking Chairs, Circular and Pier Tables Tea poys, Wardrobes, a fine Wood Cottage Piano by Tyrer Dock Hegemann, London, Engravings, Drawing-room and Easy Chairs, Camp Cots, Carved Clothes Press, a Chest of Drawers, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Towel and Clothes Horses, Child's Cradles, and Dispense articles, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

One four-seated Light Open Carriage and German shutter's, with a set one foot-coloring Bay australian House and a set of plated mount dingle Harness, &c.

A light Pinnaum-sh pod Office Shigram, with a Grey Horse, and a set of plated mount ed Harness.

No Catalogues, and the property is on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st October 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
5, MARINE STREET, B MBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LONG LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, situate at Obelisk Road, and used as a ROPE WALK.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st day of October 1872, on the premises at 4 o'clock p.m., precisely :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the Rope Walk and the several messuages, sheds, stables, well and tanks standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Obelisk Road without the Fort of Bombay, and containing admeasurement 11,150 square yards and 7-9ths of a square yard or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by a public square and partly by a public thoroughfare called Tank Street; on or towards the west by a public passage and a large piece of ground up in which the sheds of various persons are standing; on or towards the north by a piece of vacant ground belonging to Government; and on or towards the south by the Obelisk Road, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1896 2377, 2425, 2454, 2454 2754, and 754, and the messuages are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 1 and 2.

The above property is held under a lease dated the 20th day of December 1852, for the period of 99 years from the 1st day of July 1862, renewable in perpetuity, subject to rental of Rs. 4.0 per month less ground rent, which is paid by the lessor.

Further particulars and conditions of sale of the above property may be obtained at the offices of the Undersigned, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.
CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st October 1872.

Reduced Prices.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTERS.

The undersigned are now able to offer these invaluable filters at the FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES :

	No. 1.	*No. 1 covered.	No. 2.	No. 3
Cash	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 18	Rs. 22-8	Rs. 30
Credit	Rs. 16	Rs. 20	Rs. 25	Rs. 33

* This has a wicker covering, and is recommended to Travellers.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

FILTERS

SILICATED CARBON.

Half Gallon	Rs. 9
One Gallon	„ 12
Two Gallons	„ 20
Two Gallons, Marbled, Elegant	„ 22

LIPSCOMBE'S PATENT.

Half Gallon	Rs. 8
One Gallon	„ 12
Two Gallons	„ 15

D. S. KEMP & Co.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.,
19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business :—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Address-ees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and sales effected in stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN,
Manager.

156, LEADENHALL STREET, } LONDON.
23, REGENT STREET, }
10, NORTH-JOHN STREET, LIVERPOOL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

BANK OF BOMBAY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the BANK will be finally CLOSED on TUESDAY, the Twelfth day of November next.

WILLIAM RODGIE,
Liquidator.

21st October 1872.

TENDERS will be received by the Mint Master, up to the 31st instant, for the SUPPLY of FIVE HUNDRED TONS of good STEAM COAL to Her Majesty's Mint.

Delivery to be made at the Mint. If the Coal is on board-ship it may be landed without the Mint premises.

Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay, 17th October 1872.

VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.—The COMMITTEE beg to invite CONTRIBUTIONS of OBJECTS of ART, ART MANUFACTURE, AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL, and MINERAL PRODUCE and IMPLEMENTS, SUITABLE of NATURAL HISTORY, &c., &c., from private individuals for the EXHIBITION which is to be OPENED in VIENNA on the 1st MAY 1873. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, School of Art, Esplanade. The last date for receiving Contributions is fixed for the 15th December 1872.

G. W. TORRY, Secretary.

Bombay, 21st October 1872.

MATHERAN.—One of the best HOUSES best situated, and best-furnished at this Station. Address A.B.C., at the Office of the *Gazette*, or at the Post Office, Matheran.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED, Rs. 2-8-0.

MATHERAN HILL,
ITS PEOPLE, PLANTS AND ANIMALS,
BY DR. J. Y. SMITH.
THACKER, VINING, & CO.

FOR SALE, a handsome double-seated ENGLISH-BUILT MINIATURE BROUGHAM, with Circular Glass-front, and in good order. Suitable for SINGLE HORSE or PAIR. Apply at the Omnibus Company, Khetwady.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, Nasbit Lane, Fort, M. NUEL MISA'S SUPERIOR PALE DRY SHERRY, Green Seal, Rs. 18 per dozen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS, & Co.

MESSRS GORDON AND ESSAI,
TRANSIT AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE BROKERS.

OILMANSTORES & OVERLAND PROVISIONS.
BEER, STOUT, WINES, SPIRITS, &c.
CHEROOTS, CIGARS, & TOBACCO.

MESSRS. GORDON & ESSAI are prepared to execute Orders of every description suitable to the wants and convenience of MESSES, CLUBS, CONTRACTORS, and RESIDENTS in the Mofussil.

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE beg to draw the attention of their Customers to the following batch of unrivalled SHERRIES, JUST LANDED ex Steam Ship LUMLEY CASTLE :—

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Fine AMONTILLADO green Capsule our own brand.. per doz.	34 3	36 0
MANZANILLA, blue Capsule, our own brand.. „	32 0	34 0
VINO DE PASTO, Red Cap sule, our own brand.. „	24 0	26 0
Superior Dinner Wine.. „	18 0	19 8

JUST LANDED, ex s.s. LUMLEY CASTLE, BASS'S BEER, bottled by H. STONE and Co., in First-rate condition.

Per Dozen	Cash. Rs. 5 12 qts.	Credit. Rs. 6 0
Flower's Beer	Rs. 3 12 pts.	Rs. 4 0
„	Rs. 5 8 qts.	Rs. 3 8
„	Rs. 5 12 pts.	Rs. 3 12

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE.

Bombay, 17th October 1872.

KOUSANIE TEAS
OF SEASON 1871-72.

Souchong and Kousanie Mixture

Cash Rs. 4 Packet of 2 lbs. Credit Rs. 4-8.

Hyson and Orange Pekoe.

Cash Rs. 2-4 Packet of 1 lb. Credit Rs. 2-8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THACKER, VINING, AND CO.

NEW BOOKS.

Seton's Operations of North German Troops in Lorraine and Picardy	Rs. 7 8
Perfect Signs and Strips of Craft Masonry	4 12
Arms and Ammunition. Cassell's Technical Manual	1 8
Church on Colour Ditto di to	1 8
Martin's Manual of Microscopic Mountings	4 12
Trench's Lectures on Gustavus Adolphus and the 30 Years' War	3 4
Basham on Diagnosis of Kidney Diseases	3 4
Transactions of the Society of Engineers for 1869	6 12
Figuier's Vegetable World. Cheaper Edition	4 12
Cavalry Field Duty, by Major-General Vivian Mirus	3 4
The Domestic World, by Author of Enquire Within	1 8
Kind Words for Young People. Volume 1872	2 8
The Chameleon, No. 1, New Series	1 4
Thackeray's Christmas Books. New Edition	3 4
Groom's Index of Familiar Quotations	3 12
Yesterdays with Authors, by J. T. Fields	6 12
Illustrated London News. Volume Jan. to June 1872	12 0
Stanley's Letters to the "New York Herald"	0 10
Devoille's Manual of Hospital Nurses	1 8
The Chameleon, No. 1, New Series	2 8
Thackeray's Christmas Books. New Edition	3 4
Groom's Index of Familiar Quotations	3 12
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Devoille's Manual of Hospital Nurses	1 8
A Dog of Flanders and other Stories, by Ouida	6 12
Fawcett's Speech on Indian Affairs	0 8
Romer's Aquatic Domestic Animals	2 4
Bastian's Beginnings of Life, the Nature, Origin, and Transformations of Lower Organisms. 2 vols.	17 8
Brewer Geoghegan, M.P., by Author "Gerald Bray"	0 10
Indian Army and Civil Service List, July	3 12
Lever's That Boy of Norcotts. Cheaper Edition	3 4
Ross' Graft Theory of Disease	6 12
Hansard's Debates, Vols. 2 9-210	30 0
Robertson's Life and Letters	3 12
Mosier Williams' Sanscrit English Dictionary	59 0
Fraser's Exchange Tables	6 12
International Code of Signals, with Supplement to July 1872	7 8
Medical Hints for the Districts, by a Bombay Army Surgeon	3 0
Harry Coverdale's Courtship. New Illustrated Edition	3 12
Burnand's My Health, from Punch	1 8
Punch, Vol. 62, January to June 1872	5 8
Italian Scenes and Stories	2 4
Once a Week, Vol. January to June 1872	3 12
Hole's Longer English Poems for School use	3 0
Trollope's Framley Parsonage. Cheap Edition	3 0
—Small House at Allington Do.	1 8
Disraeli's Works, 10 Vols.	9 8
Hannah, by Author of John Halifax	3 4
Lord Kilgobbin, by Chas. Lever	3 4
Doctor's Little Daughter, A Tale	3 4
Elliott's History of India, Vol. 4	13 0
Friends and Acquaintance. A Novel	3 12
Hepworth Dixon's History of William Penn	7 12
Tyndall's Molecular Physics—Radiant Heat	10 0
Elphinstone's Pattern for Turning, 7 Illustrations	11 4
Tegner's Frithe of Sark, translated by Spalding	4 12
Rainbow Stories	2 4
Gray's Manual of Hindu Law	10 0
Longfellow's Three Books of Song	2 4
Woodward and Cate's Encyclopedia of Chronology	26 4
All the Year Round. Vol. 7	3 8
Arber's Reprints—The Pas on Letters	4 8
Lewis' Indian Penal Code	4 12
—Civil Procedure Code	7 12
Oke's Magisterial System. 2 vols. New edition	40 0
Proctor's Essays on Astronomy. Illustrated	9 4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MR. HFINS, ORGANIST, Cathedral, Bombay, TUNER and REPAIRER of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, etc. Lessons given on the Organ, Piano, or Harmonium.

28, MEADOW STREET.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L.S.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

WANTED.

FORT.—BOARD and RESIDENCE is offered to ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN in a house pleasantly situated. Address "G. W.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ANY person who may be leaving India, and who wishes to DISPOSE of a good PARK PHAETON and HORSE without the medium of Agents, may HEAR of a PURCHASER by applying to "ZERO," care of Messrs. Bolton & Co., Fort. Price Rs. 700 to Rs. 800.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Offices of the Undersigned have been temporarily TRANSFERRED to No. 1, Forbes Street, (the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Peel, Gassels and Co.), until repairs to their former premises are complete.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 17th October 1872.

NOTICE.—The NEXT QUARTERLY COUPON on the FRENCH LOANS of 1871 and 1872 will be PAYABLE at the Offices of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, from the 20th instant, at the Exchange of frs. 2·45 PER RUPEE.

Bombay, 15th October 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public, that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, HORNBY ROW, opposite the New Post Office.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

1st October 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists.

NOTICE.—The CONSULATE of the GERMAN EMPIRE has been removed to No. 1 FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.—The CONSULATE of the NETHERLANDS has been REMOVED to No. 1 FORBES STREET.

Bombay, 17th October 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

VISITORS to MATHERAN.

On MONDAY, the 21st October 1872, and on every subsequent MONDAY until further Notice, a SPECIAL TRAIN will leave MARS. at 7-10 A.M., arriving at Dhakwalla at 8-10 A.M., joining there the Ordinary Train at 8-25, which arrives in Bombay at 10-17 A.M.

ORDINARY SINGLE and RETURN TICKETS and the MONTHLY COUPON TICKETS will be available by this Train.

E. W. KEILY,
Officiating General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1872.

INDIAN CHARIVARI.

THE above will appear FORTNIGHTLY from the 15th of NOVEMBER. Intending Subscribers will please forward their ADDRESS to No. 4, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS.

NOTICE.—JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co. have REMOVED their place of business from MEADOW STREET to No. 5, HUMMUM STREET.

All Correspondence should be addressed to the latter place.

TO BE LET, a well furnished BUNGALOW at Parell, with a nice Garden attached to it.

Also, TWO BUNGALOWS at Mathéran, for next October Season (called Rose Hill and Keepsake).—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
5, Hummum Street, Fort.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
„ Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
„ Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
„ China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
„ Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
„ Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES, BY A LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

For full particulars of this popular system of Assurance see the Company's Indian Prospectus, which with any further information may be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or to

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી ગ્રેટ ઇસ્ટરન સપીનીંગ અને વીવીંગ મીલસ લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's Mills at Chinchpoogloo on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 3½ P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1872.

To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BABAJEE CASSIN THAJEE, Secretary.

Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills' Office, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, 12th October 1872.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady for Land and Spinning Shares; Bank of Bombay Shares closed firm; Government Paper dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value P sh.	Paid up.	Last divi. decld.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	736½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ees. Issue	227½
12,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,245
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	290
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	175 nl.
97,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	105
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,440
8,000	150	all		Freere Land & Pier Co. Ltd.	128
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	920
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	440xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	234
.....	£20	109·1·3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	180p.s.	Albert Mills Co.	1,600
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,189
500	2,500	all	160*	Alliance Spinning	2,520
100	5,5·0	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	800
600	150	150	25*	Bronch Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,375
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	1,950
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,040
900	1,0.0	all	4* p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,000
800	2,500	all	1·0p.s	Oriental	2,500
600	2,500	2,400	210p.s	Royal	2,075
500	1,000	800	...	Soonderdas Spinning	925

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	7,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	1,000	1,100	150 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,080
100	500	all	10 p.ct	Albert ning Co.	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	275
150	2,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,550
200	2, 00	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,950
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	475 x. d.
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	920 x. d.
100	1,500	...	...	arwar Company	1,200
600	1,8·0	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,600
350	2,000	all	200 s	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	8,150
300	2,0·0	1,500	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	980
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	750
200	6,000	6,000	22* ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,375
250	5,000	1,487	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	875
200	400	350	42½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	610
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,300
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	210
40	850	750	100 ps	Scinde Pres- Co.	840
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timevelly Press Co	875
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.s	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,200
53,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155xd.
2,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics Bldg's Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Preacher & Co	395
2,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	25	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 25/32d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d. to 1d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	1·0 5/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	1·7
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	111½ to 111¾
Four & half per cent	103½ to 104
Four per cent	101½ to 101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	1·7
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	105
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	120

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE Market closed steady, with prices gradually tending in favour of buyers. The business done in the day has on the whole been on a very small scale but at the same time it is reported that a firm disposed of about 150 bales of Shirtings at Rs. 5-8, which however requires confirmation. The public telegram of the 18th, received on Saturday, shows that the Liverpool Market, although a decline of ¼d. per lb has taken place in the price of Lhotees, is not inactive, and it should be observed that of the total sales of 15 000 bales only 1,000 were on account of speculation, which indicates a healthy nature of the business done.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on the 19th instant:—

1,000 Pieces Grey Shirtings, 40 in. 30 yds. 6 lbs. at Rs. 4 2 0
500 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 7 ,, ,, ,, 4 13 0
750 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 7 ,, ,, ,, 4 13 0
12,500 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,, ,, ,, 5 8 0
1,000 ,, W. Dorias 40 ,, 12 ,, ,, ,, 2 12 0
450 ,, T. R. Cambrics 24 ,, 28 ,, ,, ,, 4 7 0

COTTON.

The Market closed steady, and our quotations for the day are as under:—

Old Dholleras and Bhownuggur ..... Rs. 204 to Rs. 214
,, Oomrawuttee ..... 215 to 217
,, Akote ..... 225 to 226
New ,, ... 233 to 234
,, Oomrawuttee ..... 225 to 226
,, Hingunghaut 205

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on the 19th instant:—

25 Candies Old Dholera at ..... Rs. 205
25 ,, ,, ,, at 205
25 ,, ,, ,, at 205
25 ,, Bhownuggur at 211

Following is the report we have received from the Berar Cotton Ginning Press Company's Agent of Khamgaum, dated 18th October:—"The coming crop continues healthy and thriving and is now fast approaching maturity. We may soon look forward to the commencement of the picking. The reports from other districts are also very encouraging."

OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAY.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 14th September 1872.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	175 3 0	121
Goods	90 12 8	47
Electric Telegraph	0 9 4	0
	270 9 0	168

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19TH OCTOBER.

London ... Cotton, Cawse, Seeds ..... No ship.
Liverpool ... Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2; Wooden Ships ..... £2; Myrabolns & Coir bills ..... £1 17s. 6d.; Seeds ..... £1 15s. 0d.
Havre ... Cotton, Coffee ..... No ship.
Overland ... Steamers ..... £2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £1 17s. 6d. to £2
China ... Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 7 per bale; ,, ,, Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 35 per chest; Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta ... Salt ..... Rs. 5 6 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Sallamutty	Nacoda	Cochin. Oct. 16.
20	M. E. Hinstone	Guzlar	Surat. Oct. 19.
	Ourun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Behar (s)	Dundas	Australia.
	Hira lava (s)	Heagnen	Coast and Calcutta.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Surat.
	Emilia (s)	Cafferina	Batavia.

The steamer Persia, to Genoa, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
16 Excelsior ..... Cowie ..... Bombay, Sept 30.
Pembroke Castle ..... Hamilton ..... London, July 3,

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.
16 Columbian (s) .... Suez.

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sir Walter Scott, 50 boxes soap, Abdoolaly Dawood Khan.

FROM LONDON.

Tiverton, 31 cases champagne, Bonnevialle and Sibille; 9 packages paper, Tyebaly Abdoolaly.

Nemesis (s), 1 case crackers, W. Nicol & Co.

Lumley Castle (s), 2 cases gold thread, R. L. King & Co.; 3 cases hardware and 3 cases stationery, &c., Abdoolrahim Abdoolkurim; 4 cases provisions, 3 cases wine, brandy, and claret, 2 cases medicines, and 1 case stationery, &c., J. S. S. Robertson.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Jania (s), 19 bales cotton, Gunny Mahomed; 276 bales wool, Jewan Ghella.

Persia (s), 176 casks cocoanut oil, and 8,800 dholls coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha; 1,500 packages wet dates, Stearns, Holvart & Co.

Cathay (s), 19 bales wool, Jacoob Sawoo & Co.; 39 cases gum, Poonja Jewraz.

Peshawur (s), 4 bale wheat, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 32 bales wool, Narrondas Ramsordas; 100 bales cotton, Tuckmeree Bhojraz & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Premjee Mowjee; 101 bales coir yarn, Madowjee Ghella.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay (s), 72 pieces and 8 bundles E. teeth, Suckoor Futtabhoy; 35 bundles hides, P. Assur; 2 bundles hides, M. Premjee; 123 bundles hides and skins, S. Abdoola & Co.; 10 cases cardamoms, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.; 4 cases cardamoms, R. Mahomed; 12 cases cardamoms, Thomas Steuart & Co.; 1 case shawl, T. Trimanath; 2 cases shawls, Forbes & Co.; 7 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hydaspes (s), 36 bundles senda horns, N. Kessowjee & Co.; 24 packages raisins, J. Nowrojee; 66 packages raisins, E. Nuserwanjee; 25 bales twist, V. Ebram & Co.; 25 bales twist, M. Rowjee; 25 bales twist, H. J. M. A. Khaky; 21 bales twist, and 25 bales cotton, R. Alladinbhoy; 37 bales twist and 25 bales cotton, C. Ebram; 5 bales twist, D. Jaisamul; 15 bales cotton, J. Peerbhoy; 13 chests M. opium, G. Sighanee; 24 chests M. opium, T. Sittaram; 26 chests M. opium, T. Souza; 37 chests M. opium, N. Kessowjee & Co.; 23 chests M. opium, J. Ramjus; 39 chests M. opium, C. Ebram; 215 pieces E. teeth, N. Kessowjee & Co.; 94 packages rattins, E. Hasam; 4 cases feathers, M. Dossa; 17 chests M. opium, R. Khimjee & Co.; 15 chests M. opium, S. Nasservanjee; 7 chests M. opium, F. D. Lungrana; 20 chests M. opium, S. & D. B. Futakia; 53 chests M. opium, J. Peerbhoy; 30½ chests M. opium T. Amijibh y; 10 chests M. opium, H. E. H. Hubib; 180 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 10 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 16 chests M. opium, E. Noordin & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hydaspes (s), 7 chests M. opium, H. Hurbeedas; 6 chests M. opium, R. Seravazee; 10 chests M. opium, T. Gunamdass; 18 chests M opium, E. Noordin & Co.; 25 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—20TH OCTOBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 20 h October, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 2 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 20th October, 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 17 minutes.

Via Turkey, 19th October, 11-52 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 11 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 20th October, 12 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 20 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 20th October, 2 P.M. Time in transit, 6 hours 50 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 19th to 8 P.M. of the 20th October is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	0 23	0 10
,, Galle	9 16	0 27
,, Kurrachee	0 26	0 0
,, Madras	0 58	0 0

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 20th October, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 20th October, 11-0 A.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 20th October, 12-15 P.M.; via Turkey, 20th October, 8-10 A.M. Latest dates from America, via Turkey, 17th October, 2-10 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CAMBANORE, 20th Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 30·020, rainfall 60 cents.

MANGALORE, 20th Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 83.

VINGORLA, 20th Oct., 6 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 87.

CARWAR, 20th Oct., 7 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light, thermometer 83, barometer 29·97.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 19.

Murray, Captain, Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Septimus, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Kamptee.
Beamish, Lieutenant-Colonel, on leave, from ——.
Bl wers, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Ridcout, Major, on leave, from Kirkee.
Hawes, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 19.

Duff, Surgeon-Major, from leave, to Ahmedabad.
Ridcout, Major, on leave, to Kirkee.
Teed, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Deolalee.
Startt, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, to Ahmedabad.

OCTOBER 20.

Howes, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, to Punjab.
Trench, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave to Ahmedabad.
Candy, Captain, on duty, to Rajkote.
Waudby, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 18th October 1872.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave:—
Major A. F. Hogg, Assistant Quarter Master General, P. D. A. from 19th to 29th October, 1872, on Divisional leave.
Major Wardrop, General duty, Poona, will perform Major Hogg's duties during that officer's absence.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 21	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 25	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 25	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 22	3 P.M.	(No after packet.
Australia	Nov. 14	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 29	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 6-30 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer departure is 6-30 P.M.:—

Monday	Oct. 21	Monday	Nov. 25
,,	,, 28	,,	Dec. 3
,,	Nov. 4	,,	,, 10
,,	,, 11	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 18	,,	,, 24
,,		,,	,, 31

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 28th January 1872, and Extraordinary, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below:—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portunity may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails.		Supplemental Mails.	
Monday	Oct. 28	Monday	Oct. 4
,,	Nov. 25	,,	Nov. 7
,,	Dec. 23	,,	Dec. 3
		,,	,, 23

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Tuesday	Oct. 22	Tuesday	Dec. 17
,,	Nov. 5	,,	,, 31
,,	19	,,	1873
,,	Dec. 3	,,	Jan. 1

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 3 P.M.		At 3P.M.
Saturday	Nov. 14	Saturday	Dec. 6

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Latest Telegrams.
Weekly London Letter.
Military Letter.
Turf News and Club Gossip.
Military Items.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

PASSENGERS and PARCELS under two Bengal maunds can now be CONVEYED in ONE DAY between BOMBAY and SURAT, crossing in boats the Tee River.

Trains are now running between Bombay and Surat, and Surat and Ahmedabad, as follows, calling at all Stations:—

	Mad. Time.		Mad. Time
Bombay	Dep. 7-30 P.M.	Ahmedabad	Dep. 8-15 A.M.
Surat	Arr. 7-45 P.M.	Surat	Arr. 5-45 P.M.
Surat	Dep. 8-30 A.M.	Surat	Dep. 8 15 P.M.
Ahmedabad	Arr. 5-25 P.M.	Bombay	Arr. 8-0 A.M.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th October 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WHYTE—October 16th, at Baroda, the wife of Henry F. Whyte, Esq., of a daughter, still born.

MARRIAGE.

BURN—PEARSON—October 19th, at Christ's Church, Byculla, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, George Burn, to Mary, second daughter of E. T. G. Pearsons, Esq.—No cards.

DEATH.

HOUGHTON—October 19th, at Nassick, Adelaide, the beloved wife of Lieut.-Colonel Houghton, Bombay Staff Corps.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLANCHETT—October 15th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. J. Blanchett, of a daughter.

CULLEN—September 23 d, at Motechary, Champarun, Bengal, the wife of Dr. J. Cullen, Civil Surgeon, Champarun, of a daughter.

EVERS—October 7th, at Royapettah, Madras, the wife of the Rev. P. J. Evers, of a daughter.

REID—October 10th, at Tilpah, Chupra, the wife of D. N. Reid, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DUPLESSIS—LATOUR—October 15th, at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, by the Rev. J. De Vos, Joseph François Duplessis, Assistant Accountant, Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, Calcutta Agency, to Jeanne Adelaide, youngest daughter of the late Pierre Simon Latour, Indigo Planter.

HUME—BLEWITT—October 10th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. C. Bromehead, James Torrens Hume, youngest son of the late James Hume, Esq., Barrister-at-law, and formerly Senior Magistrate of Calcutta, to Alice Edith, eldest daughter of the late Francis Calville Blewitt, Esq.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—October 18th, at Allahabad, Lena Emma, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Clarke, aged one year and 20 days.

DRUMMOND—October 7th, at Hydrabad, Sind, Sergeant Overseer Edward Drummond, Canal Department.

HOUSTOUN—October 11th, at Rawul Pindee, Hugh Andrew Wallace, son of Lieutenant J. F. Houstoun, Royal Horse Artillery, aged 7 months and 13 days.

McALEVY—October 12th, at Meean Meer, R. P. McAlevy, M.D., Staff Assistant Surgeon.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PUBLIC.—Will "Public" please send us his name and address? The letter of "Z" gives no further information in regard to the proposed amalgamat on of the Bombay Education Society with the Dossa Road, and it is hardly couched in terms proper to be addressed to those who are strongly of opinion, for abundant reasons, which have been publicly stated, that the proposal in question is neither a "truly liberal" nor a "beneficent scheme."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1872.

OUR readers may accept it as a fact that His Excellency the Governor has altered his mind about visiting Matheran. He will not now leave Poona. The reason probably is that the time left for making preparations to receive the Viceroy is just short enough, and that most of them must be made in Poona. These preparations will probably be of a very extensive character. Colonel Anderson has been in Poona for the past few days consulting the Governor about making arrangements for the attendance on the Viceroy of the Kattywar Chiefs, and it is understood that a number of the Deccan Chiefs intend to come out strongly during the Viceregal visit. Scindiah will be in Bombay in a short time, and so may the Guicowar of Baroda, although this is uncertain. Holkar will be unable to attend, but it is understood that on the Viceroy's way back to Calcutta His Excellency will open some bridge in Holkar's territory and hold a durbar specially to receive that chief. There is some fear that the Jam of Nowanuggur, who never leaves his territory, will not break through his custom even on the Viceroy's visit, but it is obvious that an expensive movement of the kind ought not to be forced upon semi-independent chiefs, and that they should be led to regard it as a privilege and not as a painful duty likely to involve them in pecuniary difficulties. A short time ago, the Jam was very anxious to get a son of his recognised by the Calcutta Government as legitimate, and while the result was pending he was prepared to do anything to obtain the gratification of his heart's desire; but, now that he has got what he wanted, it is feared that he will refuse to leave his territory to meet the Viceroy on the ground that his father never quitted his own State and that he cannot do so either. For the Durbar which is to be held by the Viceroy in Poona or in Bombay a splendid tent has been prepared, under the advice of H. E. the Governor, and it is said that this enormous canvas house will of itself be not the least wonder of the wonders which the coming visit of Lord Northbrook will evolve.

THE Seistan case, which involves a question of the true boundary of the Persian and Afghan territories, and in which General Sir Julian Goldsmid and General Pollock have lately been engaged at Teheran with representatives of the countries concerned in order to arbitrate a satisfactory settlement, has assumed an aspect which has compelled the Ameer of Cabul to send one of his confidential ministers to Bombay to meet and confer with the Viceroy on the occasion of his visit to this side of India. Syed Noor Mahomed Shah, which is the name of the Afghan Commissioner, and who was said to have been just appointed Governor of Candahar, arrived in Bombay from Teheran via Bushire on the 14th instant per s.s. Koina, accompanied with a suite of twenty-five tall and wiry Cabullees. He was received by Mr. Wyllie, Under-Secretary to Government, Mr. Venayek Wassodew, Oriental translator to Government, and Lieutenant Talbot of the Bengal Staff Corps, whose services were lately placed temporarily at the disposal of Government for special duty without prejudice to his appointment in the Hyderabad contingent. A house was secured for the Ameer's representative at Tardeo, and thither he and his suite went. He left for Poona on Wednesday morning, and although the matter which has brought him to this part of the world is not for the consideration of the Government of Bombay, he has had either one or two interviews with Sir Philip Wodehouse. He will return to Bombay on Sunday and wait until the arrival of Lord Northbrook. Lieutenant Talbot has been appointed to attend upon him during his residence here. It will be remembered that Lieutenant Talbot is the gentleman who passed such a high examination in Persian just a short time before the wonderful appointment of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's son to the Assistant Political Agency in the Persian Gulf surprised the people of this Presidency. We may mention that some up-country papers recently gave forth that Syed Noor Mahomed Shah had been ordered by the Ameer of Cabul to attend the Camp of Exercise to be held at Hussun Abdool in the coming cold season; but probably the best answer to this statement is that personally Syed Noor knows nothing about ever receiving any such order from the Ameer.

BOMBAY appears to have taken a surprising and gratifying turn of late in the direction of theology and religion. Whether it is the depressed state of trade and of the money market, causing a corresponding depression of spirits, or a dreadful looking forward to the coming festivities of next month on the principle of that statesman who held that life would be tolerable but for its amusements, or a feeling that we could never have been so far handed over to the tender mercies of the present Legislative Council unless we had, somehow or other, unwittingly placed ourselves in the power of the Evil One,—whatever may be the cause, it seems evident that European Bombay at least is in a state of what Coleridge would have called excited "religiosity." Gentlemen that were formerly noted more for their profane conversation and for the number of "pegs" they could imbibe without apparent injury to them-elves, now turn up the whites of their eyes at the mere mention of the latter vanity, and, under the tuition of Mr. Taylor, go in for so severe and spasmodic a church-membership that we can only devoutly hope that the latter end of these men may not be worse than the beginning. The Bishop of Bombay not only declares that the power of forgiving sins has been committed to himself and his clerical coadjutors, but earnestly preaches that it is a neglect of this all-important fact which has prevented India from being converted to Christianity, and takes advantage of the remarks of an incautious contemporary to get his sermon on the subject published in a daily paper. Then we have a weekly journal springing into existence with the dubious title

Mountain Battery Brigade.
1-13th Battery.
Peshawur Mountain Battery.
Hazara Mountain Battery.
1st Field Battery Brigade.
H.-R.-A Battery.
D-16th Battery.
2nd Field Battery Brigade.
A-8th Battery.
3-24th Heavy Battery.

1st DIVISION OF THE FORCE.
Cavalry Brigade.
4th Hussars.
9th Bengal Cavalry.
10th Bengal Lancers.
Artillery Brigade.
B-A Royal Horse Artillery.
1-13th Mountain Battery.
D-16th Field Battery.
3-24th Heavy Battery.
1st Infantry Brigade.
58th Foot.
The Guides Infantry.
23rd Pioneers.
2nd Infantry Brigade.
39th Foot.
[illegible]ve Infantry.
4th [illegible]th Infantry.
3rd Infantry Brigade.
19th Native Infantry.
25th Do.
30th Do.

2nd DIVISION.
Cavalry Brigade.
5th Lancers.
1st Punjab Cavalry.
15th Bengal Cavalry.
Artillery Brigade.
D-A. Royal Horse Artillery.
Peshawur Mountain battery.
H-8th Field Battery.
1st Infantry Brigade.
55th Foot.
1st Punjab Infantry.
36th Native Infantry.
2nd Infantry Brigade.
56th Foot.
12th Native Infantry.
15th Native Infantry.

3rd DIVISION.
Cavalry Brigade.
5th Bengal Cavalry.
10th Bengal Cavalry.
The Guides Cavalry.
Artillery Brigade.
B-F. Royal Horse Artillery.
A-5th Field Battery.
Hazara Mountain Battery.
1st Infantry Brigade.
2nd Battalion 60th Rifles.
29th Native Infantry.
5th Goorkhas.
2nd Infantry Brigade.
70th Foot.
3rd Sikh Infantry.
22nd Native Infantry.

To Command Divisions.
Major-General S r H Tombs, K.C.B., V.C.
Major-General W. M. McMurdo, C.B.
Major-General A Macdonell, C.B.
Colonel T Wright C.B., Cavalry Division.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, V. C., Artillery Division.

Specially appointed to Command Brigades.
Brevet-Colonel L. R. O Evans, R.A.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Brown R.A.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hills, V. C. R.A.
Brigadier-General Sir C. H Brownlow, K.C.B.
Colonel B. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., 2nd Goorkhas.

Assistant Adjutant-Generals.
Major S. de A. C. Clarke, 4th Hussars.
Captain F. P. Gol[illegible] V. R.A.

Assistant Quartermaster-General.
M. [illegible]

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-Generals.
Colo[illegible]
F. Chapman.
S. A. Lockhart.

Brigade Majors.
C. Simpson, Staff Corps.
D. Fosbr, 4th Hussars.
M. Carmichael, 5th Lancers.
G. Maclean, 14th Native Infantry.
G. Waterfield, Staff Corps.
Barnston, 55th Foot.
R. Pennington, 13th Bengal Cavalry.
X Gwynne, 33rd Foot.
in W. J. Boyes, 2nd Battalion 12th Foot.

Umpire Staff.
General C. P Keyes, C.B.
General F. F. Wilson, C.B.
General W. Fo[illegible] C.B.
. Rowlands, V.C., 21st Foot.
V. Johnson, Royal Artillery.
Major A. H. Wavell, 41st Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. [illegible], C.B., 19th Bengal Lancers.
Major F. B. Norman, 4th Native Infantry.

Assistant Umpires.
Captain A. C. W. [illegible]ank, 32nd Pioneers.
Captain H. Showers, Staff Corps.
Captain C. N. C. Gotrece, 72nd Highlanders.
Captain G. E. Sandford, Royal Engineers.
Captain Lorne Macdonald, attached to 38th Native Infantry.
Captain J. C. Minto, attached to 6th Native Infantry.
Captain A. G. Hamilton, Adjutant 6th Native Infantry.
Captain J. Upperton, 19th Bengal Cavalry.

Provost Marshal.
Major R. R. Gillespie, 16th Foot.

Assistant Provost Marshals.
Captain Wemyss, 38th Native Infantry.
Captain G. E. Foster, 2nd Foot.
Lieut Captain R. Stratford, 1st Battalion 6th Foot.

By order of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.

FRED. THESIGER, Colonel,
Acting-Adjutant-General.

THE VICEROY AT UMBALLA.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "PIONEER.")
15TH OCTOBER.

As my telegram of this afternoon informed you, His Excellency the Viceroy made his public entry into Camp at twenty minutes after five. The procession was very brilliant and imposing, and in many respects bore a striking resemblance to that which, in 1869 on the occasion of Shere Ali's visit, passed over almost the same ground. The procession was headed by the Deputy Quartermaster-General in charge of the Viceroy's Camp, followed by a wing of the 20th Hussars, a detachment of the Viceroy's Body-Guard, the Officer Commanding the Body-Guard and the Officer Commanding the Personal Escort. His Excellency was immediately preceded by four of his Aides-de-Camp, and followed by Captain Baring and Colonel Earle, Private and Military Secretaries. Then came the Viceroy himself mounted on a small grey Arab, and wearing the insignia of the Star of India. Following His Excellency in pairs were His Highness the Maharajah of Puttiala accompanied by Mr. Aitchison, Foreign Secretary, the General Commanding the Sirhind Division, the Commissioner of Umballa, their Highnesses the Rajah of Nabha and the Rajah of Jheend. Then came the Inspector-General of the Punjab police, followed in pairs by the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa and His Highness the Nawab of Malair Kotla; the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, and Sirdar Kulsea. The remainder of the procession consisted of the Deputy Commissioner of Loodiana and other Deputy Commissioners; the Sirhind Divisional Staff; Aides-de-Camp to General Officers; numerous other civil and military officers; the authorized number of officials of independent chiefs; a battery of the F. Brigade of the Royal Horse Artillery, and another wing of the 20th Hussars. On arriving at the Flag Staff His Excellency was received by a guard-of-honour of the 72nd Highlanders, which was drawn up in double column opposite to the large shamiana fronting the Viceroy's tent. The approach to the durbar tent was also lined for a considerable distance on both sides by the men of the same regiment. Not the least conspicuous object present was the Viceroy's elephant who, with his shining scolloped howdah and gold embroidered trappings, stood out against the clear evening sky like a small Mahomedan temple, or the Gothic ruins of some ancient little country church. To show his huge outline in still greater disproportion by contrast, he was flanked by a dozen other of his brethren of less gigantic dimensions, who seemed to have arrived at a mutual understanding to swallow their own trunks, or, in default thereof, to frantically furrow up every available piece of ground in their immediate vicinity.

To those who are intimately acquainted with the history and traditions of the country it will be interesting to mark the gradual change which is unquestionably being effected in the character of these ceremonials, and how much the costly display which has hitherto characterized great occasions of this kind is rapidly becoming less ostentatious as time advances and European influence becomes more widely extended. Under that influence the Native Princes of India are happily every day becoming more alive to the interests of their people and the knowledge that local enterprize and the judicious administration of their affairs are more calculated to secure the respect, loyalty, and well-being of their dependents than the most glittering pageantries or the most dazzling exhibitions. It may not be out of place here to give a short sketch of the Viceroy's journey from Simla to the Camp. His Excellency left Simla early on the morning of the 14th, accompanied by Captain Baring, Private Secretary, Mr. McNabb, Deputy Commissioner of Simla, and Captain De Robeck and Captain Reynardson, Aides-de-Camp. The party reached Solon at 11 A.M., where they breakfasted. After a short rest they left for Dugshaie, where they arrived about 3 o'clock. Here His Excellency remained for the night, and was joined by the Commander-in-Chief, with whom he visited the barracks and jail, &c., expressing himself well pleased with the present healthy condition of the men of the 85th Regiment, who are still stationed there. It is satisfactory to know that cholera has entirely disappeared from the station, and that there is no present prospect, at least, of any recurrence of the disease. In the evening His Excellency and party with the Commander-in-Chief went to the "Penny Readings," which were given by the men of the 85th. Before leaving Dugshaie His Lordship, with his usual liberality, subscribed Rs. 100 to the Regimental Cricket Fund and Library. The Viceregal party started from Dugshaie at 7 o'clock this morning and arrived at Kalka about 10. After breakfast the party left for Umballa, where they arrived in Camp at the time already stated.

UMBALLA, 17TH OCTOBER.

A public durbar was held at 8 o'clock this morning. It was attended by the Maharajah of Puttiala, the Rajahs of Jheend and Nabha, the Nawab of Malair Kotla, the Sirdar of Kulsea, and a large number of Civil and Military Officers.

The Viceroy, in addressing the Native Princes, alluded to the loss the country had sustained in the death of Lord Mayo; recognized the prompt action of the Cis-Sutlej Princes in the late Kooka disturbance; expressed pleasure at the conclusion of the arrangements regarding the Sirhind Canal; and his determination faithfully to carry out the policy of the Queen's proclamation in maintaining the dignity and independence of the Native Princes, and in furthering the moral and material prosperity of their people.

Yesterday was occupied in the interchange of courtesies between the Viceroy and the Native Princes.

Everything passed off most successfully.

The Viceroy starts to-night for Lahore.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 12TH OCTOBER.

THERE has always been a great cry for water in Kurrachee. The water is not only in sufficient for our daily wants, but is also of a brackish quality. We have got good houses, good drives, good walks, and everything else about us is most attractive, but no pure wholesome water. Various projects have been planned and discussed during the past twenty years for the introduction of a copious supply of clear and fresh water into the cantonment and its environs, but up to this moment no active measures have been taken for the accomplishment of the object, and it is to be hoped that this long-felt desideratum will now soon be supplied. About Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000 have already been spent on experimental water-works from the commencement. Mr. John Brunton, who was some time here as Chief Engineer of the Sind Railway, and who always evinced the greatest interest in our civic advancement and progress, has been writing a number of letters to Colonel Lambert, the president of our municipality, giving an estimate of what the water-works would cost, if a pipe were laid from Mulleer to Kurrachee, a distance of about sixteen miles. The other estimate was for the cost of gas to be supplied to the town of Kurrachee. Mr. Brunton reminded the Colonel that as Hydrabad, a town of secondary importance, was going to have water-works, Kurrachee should not remain without it. Now an experimental well was dug at the Mulleer fed with channels from different places so as to keep up an inexhaustible store of water. The best pumping engines were then employed to test its capacity. Captain Merriman, the then Superintending Engineer in Sind, who personally inspected the well and engines, reported the quality of the water to be excellent, and the quantity as more than adequate for all the requirements of the town of Kurrachee, and also for the shipping in the harbour. This project, however, was calculated to cost upwards of 16 lacs of rupees, and the difficulty was to raise the wind, and so it had to be shelved. The well, which I believe cost our municipality about Rs. 5,000, is fast filling with dust. We have, however, now before us another and a far cheaper and feasible plan of accomplishing our object. We are indebted to Mr. Dallimore for this new project. About a couple of miles to the north of our town is the dry bed of a river called the Lyaree. It only flows during the rainy season for a couple of days. Mr. Dallimore proposes that a number of wells be excavated in the bed of it, all communicating with each other, and fed by means of tunnels. The water from these could be pumped up to a certain height and then carried into the cantonment and town by means of pipes. The water in the Lyaree is highly spoken of by the medical authorities, and Mr. Dallimore assures us, and I have heard from others who are competent to express an opinion on the subject, that the water acquired from these wells would be quite sufficient for our requirements for the next century. This plan is estimated to cost only two lacs and a half, and I am given to understand that Colonel Lambert has forwarded it to the Commissioner in Sind with a recommendation that it be sanctioned, and the works ordered to be commenced forthwith. We hope Government will not be backward in sanctioning this measure, as the soldiery in the station will be very much benefited by the execution of the water works. The Government now have to pay I believe somewhere about Rs. 30,000 a year for supplying water to the military. If the Municipality had this Lyaree water, perhaps it could supply Government more advantageously. Want of water was very much felt during the Abyssinian expedition, when the railway had to send their water tanks to the Mulleer at neck-break speed. But when there is no pressing demand or necessity to urge or goad the Government, it is most indifferent. These times of peace are the times for effecting everything, for we all know the trite old adage—hat to be forewarned is to be forearmed. I trust these few lines will be sufficient to induce the Government to take some steps towards carrying the newly projected plan into execution. The Government could get a small loan, and the municipality has upwards of a lac in its reserve fund, but supposing there is no other means of raising the funds, I would advise our townsmen to raise the money among themselves by shares, a dividend on which could be paid from the profits of the concern, and if well managed, it would turn out a very remunerative speculation.

The authorities here are really very hard-hearted. Over and over again has their attention been drawn to the cruel and revolting treatment animals in Kurrachee are subjected to at the hands of their owners, still nothing has been done in the matter. I do not know if there is any enactment in force in this province for the prevention of cruelty to animals, but if there is, it is more honoured in the breach than in the observance, and permitted to remain a dead letter. There is not a day that one does not witness the atrocious manner in which donkeys laden with articles for the markets are lashed and licked with ropes and sticks, and the many excoriations and raw sores the poor creatures are covered with. The horses, too, are treated no better. I have seen carriages plying for hire, running to Keamaree and back, a distance of five miles, four and five times a day, although the horses are hardly able to drag along. I think the humane and benevolent portion of our community ought to do something to bring heartless coomers and drivers of cattle to their senses, and convince them that conduct like that complained of, is not simply revolting, but criminal. In days gone by, when the late Sir Arthur Cunninghame was in command of this division of the army, the horses in our livery stables were in first class condition, the carriages were kept clean and in excellent order, for the good old General inspected them weekly and inflicted a heavy fine upon the owner, if his horse or his gharry were not up to the mark. But times have now changed, and everything in what was once known as the cantonment, is topsy-turvy. Even Cunninghame square, where the market is held, is not what it once was. The houses around it have a very dingy appearance, and the place is only noted for the *posse* of constables, who in the evenings parade its principal streets, strutting about like peacocks in their new uniform, and ogling the market women, whenever they have the opportunity.

A wail comes to us from Hydrabad, that there has been a gross failure of justice in the great case of the *Queen* vs. *Kheir Mahomed*, the head constable of Sakrund. The trial, the *Sindian* tells us, lasted nearly half a month, and though, according to private letters from that quarter, the clearest and most satisfactory evidence was adduced on behalf of the prosecution, the accused, who was defended by Messrs. Edwards and Cowasjee, was acquitted on *all* the charges preferred against him. "The reasoning of the Session Judge is as comical as it is absurd," so writes my informant; but as in such cases the losing party generally takes a delight in traducing the Judge, we must accept with caution all depreciatory remarks which the friends of the defeated side indulge in. The facts of the case are briefly these. Some time ago a theft was committed in the house of a zemindar residing in the village of Sutpooree, which is situated in the talooka of Sakrund. The matter was in due course brought to the notice of the Head Constable Kheir Mahomed, who, it appears, after some sort of an enquiry, traced the footsteps of the thieves into a village some six miles distant, and to the house of a poor man named Morun, who is said to be a retainer of an influential native gentleman named Alcebux. On Morun's house being searched, some ornaments were discovered, which the man, on whose information the chief constable acted, claimed as his own, but which Morun himself stoutly maintained belonged to his daughter, a charming young lady of 20 or 25, who had some time previously been abducted by a fellow, who is stated to be the terror of Sakrund. These jewels were taken charge of by the police, and Morun was made a prisoner. In due course Morun was tried, and during his trial, some more ornaments were placed before the magistrate by the head constable, as having been received by him from some of Morun's friends, who were anxious to save themselves from prosecution, and expected that Morun would be let off, if the balance of the alleged stolen property were given up. Before however the trial of Morun was completed, Capt. Brown, the District Superintendent of Police, received some private information, which led him to suspend the head constable, and on the accused being released, owing to want of sufficient evidence, he authorised his inspector to prosecute Kheir Mahomed for fabricating false evidence, and for falsely charging an innocent person with an offence. The man was accordingly tried at the last Sessions. It was put in evidence by the prosecution, that the abducter of the unfortunate Morun's daughter, and the head constable, were hand and glove in getting up the case against Morun, and that they had perpetrated the greatest atrocities in carrying out their nefarious design. The judge, I have no doubt, had good grounds for discharging the accused, whatever people may have to say on the subject. I am trying to get copies of the proceedings in the case, and should I succeed, I shall send you an abstract, since the trial has excited more than ordinary interest here. Whilst on matters legal, I may as well tell you our new District Superintendent of Police and some of the leading members of the local bar have had a shy at each other lately. The quarrel went so far as the Sudder Court, but Messrs. Leggett and Dugaram defended themselves so ably that Captain Crawford had to sing small, the Solicitors carrying the day.

Our fossilar is in serious trouble. The new Police Superintendent appears to be determined not to let him alone, and is prosecuting him on charges of a grave character. Mr. Bazonjee was always highly thought of by Colonel Morston and others, under whom he served, and it is strange that he has managed to incur Captain Crawford's displeasure.

Sir William Merewether has left for Mooltan to meet the Viceroy, whom we expect here in the early part of next month. The most elaborate arrangements have been effected by the local authorities to accord to his Lordship a princely reception. The Municipal Commissioners are thinking of presenting His Excellency with an address on his arrival.

THE FAILURE OF THE "DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Bombay Educational Record* informs us that the *Diocesan Board of Education* did their utmost to establish a High Class School at Panchgunny, and failed. If this be true, what a sad confession! But did the Board really do their utmost? We doubt it. They started at the beginning of this year with everything conducive to success in their favour, and, therefore, their failure, if they did their utmost, is most unaccountable. Let us enumerate what the Board had in its favour:—

Firstly.—The Board had, in itself, a rich, powerful, and influential body, admirably calculated to inspire confidence, and induce parents to entrust their children to their care.

Secondly.—The Board had, in Mr. Wilkinson, a master who did credit to their choice, an energetic young man, gentlemanly in manners and feelings, a graduate of Cambridge, well-read, firm though gentle with his scholars, conscientious in the performance of his duties, and with an excellent method of teaching, as is proved by the rapid progress which his pupils have made under his tuition.

Thirdly.—The Board had, in Panchgunny, a climate second to none in India, cool, healthy, and bracing all the year round, entirely free from cholera and typhoid fever, and especially healthy for children, who thrive there better than they do in dear old England. It has, too, an immense advantage over other hill stations in being entirely free from those constant, dense, watery, blighting mists, so injurious to exotic animal and vegetable life, which render Mahableshwur and Matheran uninhabitable during the monsoon. Its rainfall also is very moderate, ranging from 50 to 60 inches, instead of from 250 to 300 inches, as at other hill stations. Its height above the level of the sea being only about one-half of that of either the Himalayas or the Neilgherries, its atmosphere is not so rare as the atmosphere on those mountains, therefore children, on descending to the dense atmosphere of the plains after a long residence at Panchgunny, are not subject to those affections of the lungs to which children are liable on descending to the plains after a long residence at Simla or Ootacamund. Moreover, the cost of living at Panchgunny is only one-fourth of what it is in Bombay.

With such a Board, such a master, and such a climate to support and recommend their school, the Board's failure, if they did their utmost, is utterly incomprehensible. One would have thought that children would have flocked to their school from all parts,—that parents, who can afford to send their children home, but are always regretting the necessity of parting with them at the tender age of four or five, would have gladly availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them at Panchgunny, of keeping their children in this country, without retarding their education or injuring their constitutions, until they were ten or twelve years old, so that they might have an opportunity of seeing them two or three times a year until that age. One would also have imagined that parents with moderate incomes, who cannot afford to send their children to England, would have rejoiced in the opportunity afforded them by the Board of getting their children well educated at a moderate charge in a climate in which their constitutions would have been strengthened, instead of impaired, or ruined, as they now are in the plains. We repeat, therefore, that the Board's failure, if they did their utmost, is most unaccountable.

But did the Board do their utmost? Did they do what a private company would have done? Did they advertise constantly and widely? Did they sow prospectuses broadcast over the length and breadth of the land? Did they, by means of their friends and agents, make known at every station in this presidency the advantage of sending children to their school at Panchgunny? Did they use their influence to get scholars? Did even one of them ever ask any gentleman to send his son to their school? Did they, in fact, do anything, beyond inserting a feeble advertisement in one or two newspapers in the beginning of the year, and paying the expenses? We trow not. We know that one of their body was strongly opposed to their school from the first, but we did not think that the sheaves of all the other members would have bowed down to his sheaf, for he is not yet a Bishop. But, be that as it may, when their school was only nine months old, and was beginning to thrive in spite of their dignified apathy, the Board committed infanticide by cruelly putting an end to its existence, on the ground (*proh pudor!*) that it was not able to support itself. They also tried to throw the blame of the murder upon the inhabitants of Panchgunny, by attributing its death to their not sending children enough to support it, though they sent all they had, and tried to get more. But whoever heard of a school, that depended for its support upon scholars to be obtained from distant places, becoming self-supporting in nine months? The Board might with equal justice expect a baby to become self-supporting in nine months. In fact the Board did not give the school time to succeed. All these things convince us, that the Board never took any real interest in the success of their school at Panchgunny, for, if they had, nothing could have prevented it from succeeding. We deeply regret this, because we should have liked a body of churchmen, or, at least, professing churchmen, to have kept possession of so fair a field and fine a climate as Panchgunny. As it is, we feel that we have been deserted by the Church, or, at least, by that which calls itself the Church in Bombay. Well, as they have retired, we suppose the original settlers will give the land which they purchased cleared, planted, and piously set apart for a church and school, to the first Dissenting Ministers who has sense and foresight enough to take possession of the station. But the Diocesan Board, which, though it has a conscience clause, has no more heart than any other Board, will probably not care what happens in a field which it has deserted. It is ever thus with the English Church. It always allows the fairest fields to be occupied by others, and then, when it is too late, it trims its lamp and rushes forward only to find itself shut out.

Before we close we must not forget to thank the Board for the sum of Rs. 100 a month, which it has offered us for a year, though we do not know where we are to get a schoolmaster worth having for that princely stipend.

In conclusion, we appeal to all those who have children to educate, and wish their constitutions to be invigorated by a temperate climate, particularly healthy for children, to form themselves into a company and start a Proprietory School at Panchgunny. If they do this, we confidently predict that the scheme will be a great success, and that their children will grow up at Panchgunny both healthy and strong.

VOICES FROM PANCHGUNNY.

*** The above letter will be read with interest at the present time when the Diocesan Board is so anxious to avail itself of the funds of the Bombay Education Society, if not to swallow up that institution altogether as a remedy for its own admitted financial leanness. As to the importance of establishing a good school in a healthy and cool situation there can, we should think, be but one opinion, and Panchgunny is no doubt a healthy and pleasant place where people can live in something like a temperate climate all the year round.—ED. *B. G.*

LETTING IN DAYLIGHT INTO (K) NIGHT'S THOUGHTS ABOUT THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When reading the sermons on a Future state, which the Editor of the *Indian Statesman* has been daily volunteering to an astonished public, since last Wednesday, it seemed to me as if the *ideas* they contained, and occasionally even their *expressions* were familiar to me. Mr. Knight, however, has affected a sort of hesitating courage at broaching, what he implies, in many ways, to be a *novel doctrine*, namely, the naturally *mortal* property of the soul, and its especial *immortality* only as a free gift of God. With fear and trembling at his audacity, he speaks of being "painfully conscious of the responsibility we assume in writing thus;" and further on he repeats with great solemnity that "the responsibility is simply awful. May we be forgiven of God, if we have rashly undertaken what we ought to have left alone in writing these articles." The antecedent probability of no one [known to Mr. Knight] having ventured, before him, to incur so grave a responsibility appears to my mind to alone have justified the use of such a solemn adjuration as the foregoing; but my personal familiarity with the identical doctrine certainly conflicted with the unreserved acceptance of that antecedent probability. I now find that the whole question has been elaborately discussed by Captain W. A. Baker, R.E., in his pamphlets on *The Trinity of Worlds*, and *The Perfect Man*, respectively, published in February and March last, and which were reviewed by you sometime afterwards. In Mr. Knight's article of the 16th inst. he says that the Gospel which he finds preached to be this:—

"We find then all the Churches—Roman, Anglican, "Presbyterian, Evangelical, Wesleyan, Baptist—alike "preaching the doctrine of *Eternal torment* as an "essential part of the Christian system, and we ask "with a deep sense we say, of responsibility for raising the question—Is it really true?"

and Mr. Knight replies to the question himself by a negative formula of great length, but the *sense* of which may be gathered, from the following, also quoted from his sermon of the 16th:—

"Will any one well acquainted with the New Testament "venture to say that this orthodox missionary message "we have been considering is what the Apostle Paul "was accustomed to preach, and is what he called the "Gospel of God?"

I say to this, that if Mr. Knight had kept himself so well informed on theological matters as he says he has endeavoured to do, during many years of study, he would have found that another man had already, under his very nose, assumed the "responsibility" of "raising the question," and also of answering it, assuredly with less circumlocution, and with more direct reference to the Bible than Mr. Knight has done. In the opening of his pamphlet on *The Trinity of Worlds*, Captain Baker offers to adduce "proof sufficient to show" that, among other matters,

"the dogma of Eternal suffering in Hell, as taught by "Augustine, is false, and insulting to an Almighty, Just "and all Merciful Creator and Father,"

and he keeps his word. Whether his proofs are sufficient, or otherwise, in the opinion of his readers, is a subject that may be now passed over. Mr. Knight would doubtless, from what I have quoted, experience very considerable relief from the oppressive sense of the "responsibility" he has repeatedly mentioned, being now shifted to other shoulders. I have sought for, but could not discover, any other *idea* in the article in the *Statesman* of the 16th, and therefore must content myself with proving that the only one which it did contain, belonged by right of priority to Captain Baker, and that Mr. Knight cannot claim it.

The article of the 17th in the usual manner (grown to be a technicality with you, gentlemen of the Press) contains a great cloud of *words*, and only three distinct *ideas*, viz., that there *is* a real death, or dissolution of the soul; that some souls will die sooner than others; and that Eternal life is convertible terms with Eternal happiness, and is a free gift of God. The following language is used about the first idea:—

"But somehow or other Christian divines have got to "state that the destiny in both cases [of the righteous and "the wicked] is eternal *life*; in the one case an inconceiv- "ably happy life; in the other an inconceivably miserable "one; but still in each case it is life, and not death. And "it is not difficult to see how this perversion has come "about. Men seem to have come to the Scriptures with "the foregone conclusion in their minds, that the soul "of man is necessarily *immortal*, and that it cannot die "any more than God Himself can die."

Captain Baker at page 29 of the pamphlet *Trinity of Worlds*, after pages of reasoning, sums up on *this point* as follows:—

"Man is not naturally and necessarily immortal, for "this is an attribute belonging to the Creator alone and "not to the creature of his hands."

The similarity of the two quotations especially in the expression "necessarily immortal" is so striking, that I am under strong temptation to say that Mr. Knight has a more retentive memory than a generous conscience in making so free a use of another's ideas and words not only without acknowledgment, but with a direct affectation of their being all his own—a terrible inheritance, and all that sort of thing.

To express his next idea Mr. Knight says—

"The moment the idea of death, a real death or dis- "solution of the soul is admitted, everything becomes "clear that was before obscure, and the human mind "at once discovers a satisfactory meaning to such ex- "pressions as 'beaten with many stripes' and 'with "few.'"

All I say is that the "discovery" of the "human mind" in question could have been manifestly accelerated by the reading of such a passage as that which I quote below from the pamphlet just mentioned, page 29:—

"The dogma of eternal suffering in Hell must be re- "jected; but there is a punishment for the wicked "which * * * will be justly apportioned to the mis- "deeds of each individual; to some will be allotted few "stripes, but to others many stripes."

Of the third idea we find Mr. Knight saying—

"An el ction to *life*, to eternal life, as the special gift "of God is easily admitted into the mind * * * We "find eternal life therein [in the Bible] spoken of as "a *gift*, not as an inherent quality or attribute of the "soul."

Turning to Captain Baker's other pamphlet, *The Perfect Man*, I find at page 19, treating of eternal life, the following:—

"The soul has put on immortality; the man has been "clothed with a garment which never before was "his; thinking himself to be [have been?] immortal "he has now found that he was not so, but that he "must accept eternal life as the *gift* of God through "Jesus Christ our Lord; there is no immortality "inherent either in the nature of his body or in the "nature of his soul."

Once more note the extraordinary parallelisms, to write in mild terms, of the idea, and even of the words. Every one will exclaim—Remarkable! But there will be something even more remarkable to follow, and that will be if a flat denial is given by Mr. Knight that he ever read, or even saw, or knew of such pamphlets as those of Captain Baker, printed in Bombay, reviewed by its newspapers only a few months back and vended at its book-stalls. Then we will behold an astounding phenomenon of two men of the same name living in the same city, promulgating identical ideas, couched in almost similar language, not in an isolated instance, but in numerous consecutive examples, and *nevertheless the last writer being all the while wholly ignorant of the former's productions!* That will be justly designated as *very remarkable indeed!!*

If I do not say anything about Mr. Knight's third and last sermon, on the same topic, published this morning, I may be twitted with *considerate* disregard of it. Let those who venture on that sort of defence read the article. It contains the previous days' thoughts served up with only *one* new idea—that eternal life can only be obtained through Jesus Christ. Well, the whole of Capt. Baker's writings are characteristically replete with *that* idea, see the last quotation for example, for his pamplet.

I wish to say this much in conclusion that I personally approve of Mr. Knight's articles [no conceited impertinence is intended] and am by no means averse to the discussion of religious topics in a newspaper, though aware that I am, in this respect, in a woful minority, the general public preferring to have their sermons from the pulpit. But as regards the present discourses, after the absolute correspondence of *all* leading ideas in them with those to be found in Captain Baker's works, I would have greatly preferred to to have had a reprint of the latter in the *Statesman*, with a fair acknowledgment of the authorship and with Mr. Knight's individual comments on them.

18th October. DAYLIGHT.

*** Perhaps both writers may have drawn from Professor Maurice, Schleiermacher, or other theologians who have advanced similar ideas.—ED. *B. G.*

THE JESUITS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your issue of Saturday last contains a letter, written by one of your correspondents against the Society of Jesuits in Bombay.

Will you therefore permit me, as a truth-loving person, to observe that it is one of the many unjust articles which appear in print against this most persecuted Society of religious men.

It is now upwards of sixteen years since the Jesuits have established themselves in this city, and from the time they have set their feet in Bombay they have distinguished themselves as really zealous men and have worked very hard in promoting the education, both moral and religious, of the people.

The St. Xavier's College, St. Mary's Institution, and several other buildings show the usefulness of this religious body.

It is true that the Jesuits have lately suffered very much in Germany from the hands of wicked and unprincipled men, who after seeing the services they had rendered to the sick and wounded Germans during the late war still had the wickedness to persecute them, hoping, by doing so, to overthrow the Holy Catholic Church, of which the Society is the life.

Your correspondent is aware of the many thousands of petitions that went to the German parliament from the people, both Catholics and Protestants, in favour of this order, and that they were expelled expressly against the wish of every honest man in Germany.

The "Bond of Amity" which His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay wished all the Portuguese community to sign was drawn up, I believe, at the earnest request of one of the leading members of the same community, and the right reverend gentleman having at heart the welfare of this portion of his flock took the trouble of getting many respectable gentlemen to affix their signature to it.

Your readers are perhaps not aware that there is always some misunderstanding among the members of the community, chiefly caused by jealousy, and to create peace His Lordship thought the best way would be for the parties concerned in the future to settle any dispute through an ecclesiastical tribunal.

As regards the remarks of your correspondent about refusal of absolution to those who did not sign this pledge of Amity, I think he would act according to the true spirit of Christianity, which cannot allow persons who bear ill-will towards their fellow-creatures to meet at the same sacramental table and still have hatred for his neighbour.

It is true that the Bishop has in some cases called during the day, not finding it practicable to do so at any other time, and that is no reason to say that his object was to frighten the ladies or that he was afraid to come when their husbands were at home.

The peacemaking document has met with a hearty reception from many Portuguese ladies and gentlemen, but there are still a few who, like your correspondent, cannot think of loving his neighbour as himself, and consequently persist in refusing to sign the paper.

I think it is time for His Apostolic Vicarship to separate the just from the wicked and use the authority which the Church gave him by passing sentence of excommunication on all who have refused to sign the paper, among whom I beg to include your correspondent.—Yours, &c.

18th October. TRUTH.

BOMBAY.

FAIR.—A fair will be held at Kurrellwady to-day, and will continue for three days.

RAO OF CUTCH.—It is not yet certain whether the Rao of Cutch will be present during the visit of the Viceroy to Bombay.

MR. PERCIVAL, joint administrator of the Bhownuggur State, is expected to return by the overland mail steamer, which is due at Bombay about the 20th prox.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—We understand that nearly 910 candidates have presented applications to be allowed to be examined at the forthcoming Matriculation Examination.

APPEAL IN THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.—According to the *Akhbary Soudagar* the guarantors of the Eastern Financial Association intend to appeal against the late decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, went to Poona last week to confer with H. E. the Governor as to the police arrangements requisite during the visit of Lord Northbrook to Bombay.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday a Mahomedan named Abdool Hossein was sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to receive twelve stripes, for stealing a clasp knife belonging to one Ahmed Hosseib.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Saporee Baug, Parell, on the body of one Baloo Solekur, who expired suddenly whilst cutting grass in a field. The jury found that the man had died from heart disease.

A MONSTER MEETING.—We hear that arrangements are being made to hold a monster meeting of ratepayers in Bombay about the time of the arrival of the Viceroy, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to His Excellency against the new Municipal Bill.

BUNGALOW FOR SIR SALAR JUNG.—We learn that the bungalow of Mr. Muncherjee Bomonjee Punthukay, situated on the Girgaum Road, has been rented for Sir Salar Jung, who is expected to be present during the visit of the Viceroy of India to this city.

GAMBLING.—On Saturday at the Fort Police Court one Ahmed Janoo and two others were charged before Mr. Connon with gaming with dice and money in a public place. They were adjudged guilty and fined one rupee each, and the money found on the ground was ordered to be confiscated to the poor-box.

MR. FORJETT.—We learn that a movement is being set on foot by some members of the native community to memorialize Government for the appointment of Mr. Charles Forjett, late of Bombay Police, and now a pensioner in England, to the post of Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay under the new Municipal Act.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Woodward, the Second Magistrate of Police, on Friday committed a Mahomedan named Bhaoodin Shaik Hoosein for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing Rs. 140 in cash and sundry other articles, the property of a man named Mahomed Jaffer Jumaloodin.

ASSAULT.—Two Mahommedan brothers named Sidk Ameer and Mahamed Ameer were charged before the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday with assaulting one Shamjee Dhuna. The second man was acquitted, while the first was adjudged guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of thirty rupees, or, in default, to undergo four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The *Madras Times* reports that owing to the losses caused to the B. B. & C. I. Railway by the late floods, the Company have increased their fares; but this is not the case. The only alteration lately made in the railway fares has been the abolition of pies and the charging of even annas, which minute charge has been carried out by giving and taking the small fractions.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.—Rao Saheb Gunputrow Bhaskar, head clerk in the office of the Post Master General of Bombay, has been promoted to Rs. 450 a month, in recognition of his services to the department; and Khan Saheb Cursetjee Pallonjee Lalcaca, Inspecting Post Master of the Guzerat division, to the first grade, Rs. 500 a month. It is likely that Mr. Babajee Sudoba, superintendent in the head office, will retire on pension.

REMISSION OF SENTENCE.—It will be remembered that about seven years ago two Bhattias named Khuttao Ludha and Dyal Jairaz, directors of the Commercial Finance and Stock Exchange Association were sentenced to transportation for life by Mr. Anstey, then a Judge of the High Court, on charges of forgery, criminal breach of trust, &c. We now learn that the Government have granted a remission of the sentence, and discharged the convicts.

MURDER BY A PARSEE AT BHOSAWUL.—On the night of Tuesday last, a Parsee named Nusserwanjee Framjee Madun, temporarily residing at Bhosawul, murdered a man of the Mahang caste. It seemed that the Parsee had lost his bullock, and suspecting that it was in the house of the deceased, he went there and asked him to return it. The man denied all knowledge of it, whereupon the Parsee assaulted him in a brutal manner, from the effects of which the Mahang died on the same day. The murderer is now in custody, and awaits his trial before the authorities at Dhoolia.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. EMILIA, Captain Cafferina, sailed on Saturday last in ballast for Batavia.

THE S.S. PHLOX, Captain Baker, sailed on the 19th instant for Surat with a general cargo.

THE P. AND O. CO'S S. S. BEHAR, 1190 tons, Captain W. E. Dundas, sailed on Saturday last for Australia with Her Majesty's mails, passengers, and the following cargo:—7 packages Government stores, 1 bag pepper, 33 boxes tea, 24 pack

no real difficulty in obtaining this qualification if they desire it. As the Bill now stands, the rate-paying qualification applies both to the nominees of Government and the elected of the rate-payers and Justices.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—It may be easy, but at the time of an election the European will be excluded from taking any part in the proceedings, if he have not paid a year's rates. Therefore, even though he takes a house, he will not get electoral privileges through it for a whole year or more.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—That will be no real hardship to him.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—But it may be to the Corporation and the city generally, since his valuable services will be lost to them.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—I think it is one of the worst features of their constitution proposed by this bill, that what may be considered the most intelligent class in the community will be to a great extent excluded.

His Excellency the President—It is laid down as a principle of the bill that no one shall have a right to deal with the funds of the Municipality who shall not have paid municipal rates, and it now seems to be a question whether this Council shall open the way into the Corporation to certain people merely because they pay a tax which is not a municipal rate.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—Many of these European gentlemen pay much more for wheel-tax than Rs. 50 per annum, and I think that that should be made a fair ground for securing electoral privileges.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—It has been pointed out that to make the wheel-tax a qualification would admit the class of persons who let out vehicles on hire as candidates for election, and I consider that it is not desirable that ignorant persons, such as buggywallas and cab-owners, should obtain seats in the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—It is a matter entirely of opinion whether the respectable portion of the community who pay wheel-tax should be excluded. Merely a certain number of ignorant persons might obtain a qualification if that tax were added to the section.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I confess that I have been agreeably surprised to find the Hon. Mr. Forbes advocating that something should be done to make the more intelligent and better educated classes of the community eligible for election without a rate-paying qualification. As I had always understood that the cry of the rate-payers, who processed in procession last year to the Town Hall with flags and banners to signify their approval of the views expressed by the hon. member in the Bench of Justices, and who afterwards on the hon. gentleman's departure for Europe crowned him with roses and desired to drag his carriage to the Bunder, was that none but rate-payers should have a voice in the management of the affairs of the city. It was to meet these supposed views that a rate-paying qualification was made compulsory in this bill, but I shall be glad to support any hon. member who will propose an educational qualification which may be free from objection in addition thereto.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—I may say that I never took part in any such procession as the Hon gentleman has described, nor have I any knowledge that such a procession took place.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I think that there are some gentlemen here who can bear me out in saying that the Hon. gentleman's supporters did assemble in the Town Hall in the manner I have described—at least it was so reported in the public journals of the day—and that the main object of their demands was the representation of rate-payers and a rate-paying qualification.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—I beg to state that I never pledged myself in any way to an exclusive rate-paying qualification, and that I played no part in the meeting to which the Hon. gentleman refers, and witnessed no procession such as he describes.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I have not the reports of the Hon. gentleman's speeches in the Bench of Justices to refer to; but I think that if they are examined it will be found that the Hon. member's views have undergone a change—of which I do not complain, but which on the contrary, am glad to acknowledge.

The Hon. the Acting Advocate General—I think we are departing from the matter before us. The question is whether the wheel tax shall be one of the qualifications. This matter has been already debated and a majority of the Select Committee of this Council came to the conclusion that the principle laid down in section 4 should stand. I therefore think that it is very undesirable to renew this discussion now, because we cannot very well have anything new said upon the subject. The rate-book has not been drawn out to show how many people will be affected by the exclusion of this wheel tax, and we do not know as a fact whether any hardship will be inflicted upon any class of the community by this exclusion. Seeing that at the third reading it will be fully open to any member of the Council to bring up the subject, I certainly would ask your Excellency to remit the further discussion of it to the third reading of the bill. By that time the Hon. Mr. Bythell may have statistics prepared to show how many and who will be affected by the wheel-tax being left out as an electoral qualification.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—If we are to admit the principle just laid down, then I submit that it will be a waste of time to go through this petition.

His Excellency the President decided to go on with the consideration of the Bombay Association's memorial. The next point, he said, which the Association raised, was the dividing of the city into wards.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas submitted that a clause should be added to the bill in conformity with the wishes of the Bombay Association.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—The elections are to be regulated by rules to be hereafter made by Government, and the statements of the Association can best be considered when those rules are finally settled. So far as representation is concerned, the bill introduces an entirely new experiment, and great care will be taken in framing the rules to make the election proceedings as simple and plain as possible.

His Excellency the President—The Association next want the reporters of the press to be allowed to be present at meetings of the Town Council and Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—As far as the Corporation is concerned, the admission of the public under certain restrictions will be provided for in the by-laws. The Town Council will not be a deliberative assembly but a board of direction, and the presence of the public at their meetings would be embarrassing and impede the transaction of business. It would be altogether unprecedented for the managing committee of an institution to hold its proceedings in public, and no good reason has been shown for such an innovation on the ordinarily recognized practice.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—The reporters of the press have always been allowed to be present at the meetings of the Bench of Justices.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—You are confusing two things which are quite distinct. Apparently you think that the Town Council is to be the Corporation. It is proposed to enact in the bye-laws that the public will be admitted to the meetings of the Corporation subject to conditions which recent occurrences at the meetings of the Bench of Justices have been shown to be absolutely necessary.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas said that at the time of the third reading of the bill he would give notice of such amendments of some of the sections complained of by the Bombay Association as would in his opinion be an improvement on the present provisions.

His Excellency—Up to the eighth para. of the petition the matters mentioned have been settled after discussions by the Council. In the eighth para. they object to section 18, and say that the Corporation should have power to frame regulations for the conducting of Corporation meetings. The section has been already modified by the Council. The matters alluded to in paras. 9 and 10 have also been fully discussed. The Association next refer to the various powers given to the Municipal Commissioner in respect of buildings, the removal of huts, &c.; but every one of these matters we have also discussed, and the sanction of the Town Council has been made essential to a number of the Acts the Commissioner is authorized when to do.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—This concession has been granted only in very few cases.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—If you take the trouble to go over the different sections, you will probably find that alterations in this direction have been made in many more instances than you imagine. If we have made any fault at all, I think we have given the Corporation and Town Council too much power to interfere.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—The Association next object to sections 40 and 41. I think that what they say, that these sections place the Town Council and the Corporation entirely at the mercy of Government, is correct.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas admitted that as regards section 42, the Corporation were invested with power of dismissing the Municipal Commissioner if forty of their number should consider it necessary to do so.

His Excellency the Governor—The Association next think the salaries of Health Officer and Executive Engineer too high. These matters have been fully discussed already.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy said that Captain Tulloch had to take leave to England last year, and the reason was that his health had been ruined in the service of the municipality by making investigations in connection with proposals to increase the water supply. He was so very ill that he had to be carried on board the vessel, and this was the servant whom the Association now wanted to dismiss.

His Excellency the President remarked that as the Executive Engineer's appointment would expire in six months, it was not worth while interfering with present arrangements. The Association objected to the proviso in section 16, by which a whole flat was made assessable if only a portion were occupied.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I referred this matter to Mr Peile, and he says that houses let out in single rooms and chawls are not brought under this section. The section applies only to cases where the whole of a floor or certain parts of a floor are let out in sets of apartments containing two or three rooms occupied as separate domiciles.

The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General—This section was one of those the consideration of which was reserved.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—I give notice that at the third reading I will move that the whole of the section be struck out. I know a chawl or a range of rooms is often let out as shops or godowns to separate tenants. If one or two only are occupied, the owner will have to pay house-tax, police and lighting rates on the whole range on each floor.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—These shops which the Hon. Mr. Munguldas alludes to must, I should think, be in reality separate tenements.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas said he knew from personal experience in regard to his own property that what the Hon. Mr. Tucker stated was not the fact. Shops, godowns or habitable apartments on the same floor, are not treated as separate tenements.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—In a place like the piece-goods bazaar, the whole of the shops must be paid for.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker remarked that if the Hon. Mr. Munguldas had been paying in the manner he mentioned for what was in truth a chawl, he ought to have taken legal advice. He (the speaker) understood from Mr. Peile that chawls were not ordinarily treated under the clause.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—I know, from personal experience, that each floor in a chawl is assessed separately.

His Excellency the President—The next point the Association allude to is the assessment of Government property, but we need not again enter into this subject, as we have fully discussed it. The matters referred to in paragraphs 23, 24 and 25 have also been discussed. Section 130 is objected to by the Association, who quote General Marriott's Committee that "the recovery of occupiers' rates from owners during the non-occupancy is indefensible."

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—Can any member of Council show one instance of occupiers' rates being recovered from empty houses in any civilized community in Europe or even India?

His Excellency the President said that the matter should be considered on the third reading. The Association objected to section 104.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—General Marriott's Committee recommended that municipal taxation should be levied on vehicles, horses, or ponies belonging to Government.

His Excellency the President—The Association do not approve of sections 118, 146, 160, 191, 192, 193, 205, 206, 217, and 247.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—All the objections taken by the Association are repetitions of what we have heard in the Council over and over again.

The rest of the paragraphs of the Bombay Association's petition were alluded to, and the Council then went on to the consideration of the preamble and the first three sections.

Section 1 was agreed to and stands part of the bill.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—Regarding the word "street" in section 2, Dr. Hewlett objected to the exclusion of certain words which had been originally entered in the section, but has been excluded by the Select Committee.

The Council agreed to insert "square" after "street" in line 24.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen said that "feet" should be substituted for "yards" in line 45.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost by 7 to 3. The voting list stands thus:—Ayes—The Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. J. A. Forbes, the Hon. Narayen Vasudeojee—3. Noes—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General, the Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon. J. K. Bythell, the Hon. Gunputrao Tatya Sahib Patwurdhun—7. His Excellency the President and the Hon. Mr. Tucker did not vote.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—Regarding "what are to be deemed nuisances," Dr. Hewlett writes:—"In each successive English Act pertaining to public health, the Legislature has wisely amplified such illustrations for the guidance of Magistrates. If the wording of the present bill becomes law, it will be almost impossible for the Health Department to appear in Court to prosecute the perpetrators of a nuisance without the assistance of a lawyer, as the present wording opens out the widest field for legal quibbles and special pleading. I earnestly trust that Government will be pleased to reinsert the illustrations given in the amended draft Act, as I am certain that they are absolutely necessary. These additions are—'All noxious or offensive emanations, all rank or noisome vegetation, all water and refuse from factories, places of trade or manufacture, from slaughterhouses, markets, bazaars, from land, houses, outhouses, kitchens, stables, huts and sheds of all descriptions. Any animal, vegetable or mineral matter, fluid or solid, which is or may be offensive or injurious to health. Any land, pool, ditch, tank, well or receptacle for fluid, pond, quarry hole or low ground, or any water or stagnant water or any gutter watercourse, privy, urinal, cesspool, sewer, drain or ashpit, and any structure whether of wood, mud, masonry or metal so kept that it is or may be offensive or injurious to health. Any animal so kept that it is or may be offensive or injurious to health. Any accumulation or deposit which is or may be offensive or injurious to health. Any factory, workshop, or workplace emitting smoke, or not in a cleanly state or not ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless as far as practicable; any gases, vapours, dust or other impurities, generated in the course of the work carried on therein that are or may be injurious or dangerous to health, or so overcrowded while work is carried on as to be prejudicial or dangerous to the health of those employed therein.' It will be observed that the last illustration copied from the Public Health Act of 1866 has been added, as there is in this city no Act for the general regulation of factories or bakehouses. I would also wish to add another illustration from the same Act. 'Any house or part of a house so overcrowded as to be dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the inmates.'" I propose that the words "or property" should be inserted after "health" in line 76.

The proposal was agreed to.

After "mules" in line 82, "deer, sheep," were inserted. In line 111, "or due to" was inserted between "of" and "the," and after "of" in line 115, "or due to" was inserted.

Clause 2 as amended was then agreed to and stands part of the bill.

Clause 3 also passed.

The Council then proceeded to the consideration of what sections should be brought under the operation of section 40.

It was agreed that the provisions of the section should be made applicable to sections 86 and 93.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen considered that section 93 should not be brought under section 40. Government had sufficient protection in having the maximum house-rate to resort to.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—If certain money is never absolutely needed, this clause will be quite innocuous.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I think it will be very arbitrary.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—It is as well to have it though we may not use it. (Laughter.) "Fast bind, fast find."

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew—There is no good in saying that Government shall be empowered to do certain things if powers are not also given to provide means.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Under similar powers the Municipality has already been saddled with an enormous debt.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker moved that section 96, relating to the supplementary rate, be added after section 93.

The motion was put to the vote and carried by 7 to 3.

It was agreed that sections 138, 142, 145, 189, 246 and 250 should also be brought under section 40.

The Council then considered and passed the preamble and title, and His Excellency then proposed that the third reading of the bill should take place on as early a date as would suit the convenience of the Council, and after some discussion the third reading of the bill was fixed to take place on Tuesday, the 15th October.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I beg to give notice that at the third reading of this bill I shall move that the duty on cotton shall not be raised or altered from time to time. An argument has been used against this duty of 4 annas per candy to the effect that our proceeding was but the thin end of the wedge, and that more burdens would be placed on cotton; but the motion of which I now give notice will meet this objection. I also beg to give notice that at the conclusion of the third reading of this bill I shall introduce the Vaccination Bill.

His Excellency the President then adjourned the Council.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CIRCULAR TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

The Directors, in now furnishing the Shareholders with a Statement of the Bank's affairs for the Half-year ended 30th June last, beg to report that the net profits earned during that period amounted to £43,269 9s. 4d., and that a sum of £4,867, previously treated as a loss, has become a good asset. These amounts extinguish the deficiency which was shown at 31st December last, and leave at the credit of Profit and Loss Account on 30th June, a balance of £19,361 1s. 7d.

Under these circumstances, the Directors would have been justified in recommending an Interim Dividend for the past Half-year, but for a loss which has since been incurred through the failure of Messrs. Gledstanes and Co., and their Correspondents in India, upon whose several Estates the Bank may have to claim for £28,000. This sum may possibly be lessened by certain Securities, the right to which has yet to be legally established; but in any case, the Directors see no reason to anticipate an eventual loss exceeding the above amount at credit of Profit and Loss.

This information the Directors hope will tend to remove the misconception which apparently exists with regard to the position of the Bank, as evinced by the present undue depreciation in the market value of its Shares. They are able to state that the general business of the Bank is progressing satisfactorily.

Since the last Annual Meeting, Mr. Emile Levita, of Messrs. Levita and Hudson, of London and Manchester, has consented to join the Direction. The election of this gentleman, whose services will be a valuable acquisition to the Board, will be proposed to the Shareholders at the earliest date permitted by the Bank's Deed of Settlement.

Mr. Frederick William Heilgers has been provisionally elected a Director in place of Mr. James Fraser, deceased. To confirm that appointment, as well as for the election of Mr. William Paterson as a Director, an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held on Wednesday, the 9th day of October next, notice of which has already been given in the usual manner.

Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street,
London, 25th September, 1872.

ADEN NEWS REPORT.

(FROM 4TH TO 9TH OCTOBER.)

Sultan Ali bin Ahmed, the oldest son of the Yaffan Chief, arrived in Aden on a visit to the Resident on the 6th instant.

H. M. S. Briton left Aden yesterday evening for Cape Guardafui.

The Residency steamer Kwang Tung, B. M., left Aden for Suez on the 6th in order to be docked and repaired.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Australian Horses.—The ship Riversdale, which left Melbourne with 190 horses for Messrs. Waller and Co. and Messrs. Goodchild and Co. at Madras, arrived at Madras on the 17th inst. after a voyage of fifty days. Of the number of horses shipped, thirteen died on the voyage out. This shipment is the largest ever known to have been brought out to India in one ship. The owners of the horses are Messrs. Warren and Lalor, who have come by the Riversdale. The ship experienced heavy squalls and rain at Pondicherry on her voyage.—*Athenæum and Daily News.*

As we write a thick swarm of locusts has appeared in this station, flying low. They are more numerous than any flight this season, casting a regular shade on the ground, and making a peculiar whirring sound. The flight appears to come from the north-east and going towards the south-west.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Oct. 15.

Cashmere.—Cholera has decreased in Cashmere to less than a fourth of the number of previous cases. The ringleaders in the recent outbreak, who appear to belong to the respectable classes, have been punished and the losses to the Shiahs been made good to the sufferers to some extent—Rs. 25,000 having been given for rebuilding the burnt houses and Rs. 10,000 worth of rice having been distributed. The *emeute* was facilitated by the troops having been scattered throughout the provinces in consequence of cholera, but order has now been restored. We have no doubt that the outbreak will be made an excuse for ousting Mahommedan office-holders from their appointments in favour of the Pandit class.—*Ibid.*

The Cholera at Peshawur.—Up to the 11th instant 47 cases of cholera had occurred at Peshawur, of which 27 had proved fatal. Dr. Exham and another Surgeon on leave at Murree have been ordered back to Peshawur. Immediately on the news of the outbreak, Major Urmston re-established strict quarantine at Attock. On the 13th there seemed no abstement of the disease, a number more cases having been reported from the city. On the 10th Captain Armstrong, the Judge of the Small Cause Court at Peshawur, succumbed to the disease. He had been attacked on the day previous but on Thursday sank rapidly. Collapse soon ensued and he died immediately after. So far as we gather, the following are the details of the outbreak: Cholera broke out in the lines of the 15th Loodianah Sikhs on Monday last, the 7th. They have had 3 cases in all and one death. Then it attacked the 15th B. C. right at the other end of the station; this was on the following day, and 3 men were admitted, 2 deaths. The next night the 36th N. I. (next to them) had 1 case which proved fatal, and 2 or 3 other admissions also took place in the 21st and 26th P. I. The 6th Foot lost 1 soldier, and the 55th Foot one woman. The European detachment of the 55th Foot in the fort also had 4 or 5 cases about the same time, that is, Tuesday and Wednesday, and these men *were actually sent* into cantonments for treatment, and it is said spread the disease in their regiment! They have had 12 cases in all up to to-day, and the regiment is all more or less in camp. Meanwhile there was a lull among the native troops on Thursday. On Friday morning the 15th Bengal Cavalry had 3 more cases of which one proved fatal, and 2 cases have also occurred in the detachment of that regiment out in camp, but they are mild ones. 3 or 4 cases were also admitted in the 26th Punjab Infantry on the 11th and last night—and the 6th Foot have lost one other man. This latter regiment moves into camp at Bara on the 13th. The Artillery and 16th Bengal Cavalry are hitherto free. A few cases in the Sudder Bazaar and some also in the city. Altogether it is thought the epidemic is a mild one and it is quite possible the cold weather may check it. It is attributed undoubtedly to the removal of quarantine at Attock, from which place it must have been imported.—*Ibid.*

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE STAPLE OF INDIAN COTTON.

Sardar, October 12th.—We have arrived at a period when it is absolutely necessary for the Government of India to look seriously to the future of our Indian cotton-supply, if they wish to retain it as a great production of the country. America has begun to extend and improve her cotton cultivation immensely, intending that the increased growth shall compensate for the reduced profits, owing to the greater cost of labour; in short, that the small profit on the larger quantity shall approximate with the larger profits during the slave-growing period. This they can and will accomplish, and ultimately extend infinitely beyond present calculation. To say that America is reducing the cultivation in favour of corn is pure folly; it is a simple ruse to keep up prices, and will soon explode; it therefore impels us to bestir ourselves and improve the quality of our Indian cotton, and make it more useful and more nearly approximate in character to American, or, as the American supply increases, it will become more neglected by the trade than it ever was in its worst day, will fall immensely in price, and soon be utterly unprofitable to grow. I have had an opportunity of studying the subject, and am quite satisfied it is very possible so to improve the Indian staple as to make it far more useful to manufacturers than it now is. The present imperfect antiquated mode of ginning is the chief evil to contend with; the fibre is naturally a little shorter and weaker than American, but it is made much shorter and more inferior than it really is by bad ginning and culture. There are superior hand gins in use in America, very simple, portable, and cheap, which, if introduced extensively into this country, would reduce the evil considerably. £20,000 would supply 100,000 gins, and they should be distributed gratuitously as samples through the agency of the Collectors, Magistrates, and their assistants; they should not be given out as toys or novelties, and then totally neglected, and forgotten as on a former occasion. Lithographs, showing the mode of working them, and full instructions, should be distributed at the same time. The natives would then receive the machines thankfully, put them into use, and, as soon as the advantages are exhibited, every village-smith would be fully employed copying them, and before the next year's crop very few of the larger ryots would be without the improved gins, and the poorer ones would join together to procure them. The advantage has already been clearly demonstrated by the improvement in quality, and considerable higher value of the cotton ginned at the few private commercial establishments lately introduced. However, this only benefits a few individuals, and not the general and poor cotton-growing population, whose interests I am advocating. It is utterly impossible for private gins to do any extensive good in so large a country. The improvement in the staple my suggestions, if carried out, would certainly produce, I am perfectly sure would considerably benefit the growers, and it would acquire and retain for the article a far higher relative value and greater usefulness than it now possesses, at a very trifling cost to the Government and the country; and it will be saved the fate that befel sugar, saltpetre, and other products. After accomplishing so much, I would suggest the same aid in distributing a small quantity, and urging the use of bone dust as manure to sow with the plant; it is the most durable, cheapest, and easiest obtained in India, lasting in its fertilizing power for three to four years. The natives have no farm-yards or facilities for collecting ordinary manure, and the land for ages past has rarely had anything put upon it to help the growth of any crop it may have produced, unless the overflow of rivers during the rains should have left any alluvial deposit. A stimulant to the ground would greatly increase the size and strength of the plant, and with it the bulk, length and strength of fibre; and where irrigation could be obtained, the growth would be little less luxuriant than the crops I have lately seen on the banks of the Nile. I must reiterate that I feel certain, if the Government would carry out my suggestions, the advantage to the nation would be immense in every way, the ryots would be made prosperous, the revenue would come in freely, and our manufacturers at Manchester and elsewhere would be abundantly and beneficially supplied with a quality that would fairly and profitably compete for many uses with American cotton. I am the more positive in what I assert from results actually realised by my agency in improving the quality of Bengal silk. I must be a little egotistical in my explanation to be fully understood. When I first took charge of the Surdah Silk Filatures, many years since, the character of the silk, and indeed of all Indian silk, was low in the extreme, the reeling universally defective in every way, the cocoons were comparatively far more inferior to French and Italian than Indian cotton is to American; but in spite of all that I was able to so far improve the quality of the yield as to prove successfully astonish the trade; it came about very simply. I had occasion to go to Europe, and took the opportunity of visiting the silk reeling districts of France. I there saw at once the absurdity of the defective antiquated system we were practising, and immediately on my return to Surdah, altered, at very trifling expense, all our old machinery and mode of reeling, &c. The immediate result of this simple change in the system of reeling the cocoons improved the value of the silk many shillings per pound, and before a year had expired, nearly every filature in India had copied and benefited from my improvements. As a proof I may mention that silk hardly saleable before at 20s per lb. was soon made to be worth 35s., and to command a far more elevated and useful position in our European manufactures than it ever had done before. I may further mention that when I commenced my improvements, the best China silk was in value 6s. per lb. over the best Surdah. When I left India in 1868 China silk was 8s. per lb. under Surdah, but from that time it fell off again, and on my return to India last year, September 7th, China had acquired its old position of 6s. per lb. over Surdah. I have, however, already reduced this, I am happy to say, to 2s., and shall soon advance more. I have entered into this detail to show how very easily the alteration in the character of Indian silk was brought about, and how soon copied, but proprietors of filatures are rich men, and required no aid. Cotton-growing ryots are very different people, and Government must help them, or no improvement can be expected, and the export trade will die out very soon.—*Englishman.*

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:— Per Rupee.

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 3/8d.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 1/16d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 10 7/8d. do.
" on demand ..... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand ..... 1s. 10 3/8d. do.
On Paris demand ..... 1s. 10 11/16d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c. ..... 1s. 10 11/16d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 14th October 1872.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	RANGOON.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent in Bombay.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY,	CALCUTTA.
KURRACHEE.	MADRAS.
LAHORE.	AGRA.
HONGKONG	SHANGHAI.

EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
The National Bank of Scotland

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.

Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by all and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS:—
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Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
Ootacamund....." Observer" Office.
Umballa.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
London.....G. Stree, 30, Cornhill.

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Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

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No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

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Used in all the kennels of the Nobility and Gentry of England. They are recommended to gentlemen in India as the best food that Dogs can have; they keep well in any climate, heat having no effect upon them. A better food for Dogs in a hot climate could not be imagined; and in a notice of these Cakes in the *Field*, 3rd June, 1871, the Editor says—"We have not the slightest doubt but that Dogs of all kinds can be kept in good health and condition on these Cakes. If fed on these Cakes the life of the Dog would be much longer and certain than is now the case in hot climates." 5 cwt., packed in a cask, free on board in England, at 20s. per cwt.; for a ton or more, 18s. per cwt., free on board.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

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CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and bildiungs in Bombay are issued by

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Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

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ESTABLISHED 1838.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL Rs. 60,00,000.—REVENUE Rs. 16,00,000.

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INVESTED FUNDS, exclusive of the value of sums Reassured, Rs. 65,00,000.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000.

Age.	Civil Risks. With Profits.	Civil Risks. Without Profits.	Military Risks. With Profits.	Military Risks. Without Profits.	Age.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
25	38 8	34 0	43 0	38 0	25
30	43 0	38 0	47 8	42 0	30
35	48 0	42 0	52 8	46 0	35
40	54 0	47 0	58 8	51 0	40
45	60 0	53 0	65 0	57 0	45
50	70 0	61 0	74 8	65 0	0

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